

ISLAMIAT

- . Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
- . During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.
- . Hazrat Ibrahim A.S had 13 Children
- . The battle of Khandaq is also known as battle of Ahzab.
- . Conquest of Makkah was took place on 20 Ramzan.
- . Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
- . Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- . In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.
- . Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
- . The nisab by the gold standard is 3 ounces of gold (87.48 grammes) or its cash equivalent
- . The nisab by the silver standard is 21 ounces of silver (612.36 grammes) or its equivalent.
- . Which country is Peninsula? Answer: Saudi Arabia
- . Old name of Makkah was Bakkah
- . Old name of Medina was Yasrab
- . Hazrat Bilal R.A was the first slave to accept Islam
- . Before Kabah, Prophet S.A.W.W used to pray towards Masjid Al-Aqsa
- . Wuzu k 4 faraiz hain
- . Ghushal k 3 faraiz hain
- . Israel was the laqab of Hazrat Yaqub
- . Surah e Toba starts with Bismillah
- . A muslim male is confined in 3 dressed sheets
- . A muslim female is confined in 5 sheets
- . Jihad became mandatory in 2AH
- . Muzdalifa valley is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram
- . Qur'an contains 114 Surah
- . The Nisab of Zakat in gold is 7 ½ Tolas
- . The Nisab of Zakat in Silver is 52 ½ Tolas
- . The original name of Imam Bukhari is Muhammad Bin Ismail
- . Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering) is made during Hajj at Mina
- . Jami-i-Quran is taken for Hazrat Usman (RA)
- . Pious-Caliphate lasted for about Thirty Years
- . Gathering on Arafat during Hajj is made on 9th Zil Hajjah
- . Qur'an contains 7 stages
- . Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA) was the write of first Wahi in Quraish
- . Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)
- . AsadUllah was the laqab of Hazrat Ali (RA)
- . Hazrat Ismail (AS) father's name was Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- . Hazrat Ismail (AS) mother's name was Bibi Hagar

- . Fateh Makkah was on 20 Ramadan, 8 Hijri
- . 70 Hafiz e Quran were shaheed in Jung-e-Yamama
- . Imam Shafi took the office of "Religious Judgment" in the age of 15 years
- . Hazrat Shima (RA) was the foster sister of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W)
- . What is the number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender? Answer: 9
- . Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) compiled first work of Hadith "Sahifa-e-Sadiqa."
- . Hazrat Umar (R.A) advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Qur'an
- . The Prophet (S.A.W.W) made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of Yemen
- . Who are the "Sahibain"? Answer: Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani
- . Hajj is not completed unless you go to Arafat
- . "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by Imam Shaf
- . The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during Abbasid Period
- . First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.
- . Second Mujahid was Hazrat Ahmad Sirhindi
- . Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by Dr Hamidullah
- . In which Surat of Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain? Answer: Alkahaf
- . Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
- . Masjide Khief is located in Minna
- . Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)
- . Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A) was appointed as Usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah
- . Law of inheritance was revealed in 4 A.H
- . Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah
- . Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of Imam Malik
- . The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only 4 times
- . Khateeb –ul-Anbia as a title of Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
- . Hazrat Umer (RA) appointed Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud (R.A) as custodian of Bait-ul-Mal
- . The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of Poverty
- . Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in Madina
- . Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun was a Historian, justice, philosopher as well as Politician
- . Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice? Answer: Al Namal
- . Had -e- Qazaf (False Accusation) is 80 Lashes
- . Ada Bin Hatam Thai embraced Islam in 9 Hijri
- . Wealth obtained from a mine is liable to Khumus
- . Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr has been proclaimed in the year 2 Hijri
- . The seal affixed on important letters by prophet (SAW) was in the Custody of Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
- . Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA)
- . River Nile was declared as Sayed-ul-Anhar by Hazrat Umer (R.A)

- . Umm-ul-Masakeen was a title given to Hazrat Zainab Bint e Khuzima (RA)
- . Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat Usman bin Talha (RA)
- . Batha Valley is situated in Makkah
- . The longest Surah of the Qur'an is Surah al Baqarah
- . Al-Maeen is a Surah in which there are 100 or more ayahs
- . "Arbaeen" is the book of Hadith in which there are 40 Ahadith
- . Fatwa Qazi Khan is an authentic Fatwa of Fiqh Hanafi
- . "FIDK" garden was bestowed to the Holy Prophet as Fay
- . The tile given to the pioneers of Islam was Assabiqoon al Awwalun
- . The Master of Hazrat Bilal (MABPH) during embracing Islam was Ummayia bin Khalaf
- . Splitting of the moon occurred in Mina
- . The Prophet's stamp comprises of these words: Allah,Rasool,Muhammad
- . The heads of Zakat are Eight (8)
- . MAUWAZATAIN means two specific Surahs of Quran
- . The Religious of the majority of the Arabs before Islam was Idolatrous
- . Name of the son of Hazarat Yaqoob (A.S) whose off-springs are the Jews? Answer: Yahooda
- . What was the total number of idols which were fixed around the Kaaba? Answer: 360
- . Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born about three thousands years, after Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
- . Hazrat Umer (R.A) embraced Islam in 616 A.D.
- . Zou-Shadatian is title of Hazrat Khuzaima bin Sabit (R.A)
- . Palestine is known as the "Land of Prophets"
- . Recitation of 1st kalima is called Tahleel
- . 9th Zil-Hajja is also called Waquf-e-Arafat
- . Hazrat Umer bin Abdul Aziz (R.A) was the first man who issued regular order to collect and write Ahadis
- . Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed (R.A) belonged to Banu Makhzoom tribe
- . Khalid Bin Waleed was given the title of Saifullah meaning "Sword of Allah"
- . Ziyad ibn al-Sakan R.A died in the feet of Holy Prophet PBUH
- . What is Sahihain? Answer: Sahih Bukhari and Sahi Muslim
- . Jung e Yamama was between the forces of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA and Musaylimah (Self-proclaimed prophet)
- . Tayammum means dry abulation (wuzu) using sand or dust
- . Makkah was conquered in Ramadan, 8 A.H
- . Hazrat Bilal Ibn Raba was the first Muezzin of Islam
- . Hazrat Usman Ghani R.A is called Jame-ul-Qur'an
- . Other names of Qur'an are Al Furqaan, Al Kitaab, Al Zikr, Al Noor, and Al Huda.

- Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.
- Islam has 2 major sects.
- There are 5 fundamentals of Islam.
- 2 types of faith.
- 5 Articles of faith.
- Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- Ijma means ageing upon any subject.
- Qayas means reasoning by analogy.
- There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.
- Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.
- JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MECCA.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.
- Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.
- Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.
- 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e Kufar
- Qiblah means anything in front.
- Saabi is one who changes his religion.
- Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.
- Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.
- First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.
- Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.
- In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- The most exalted angels are four.
- Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra'eel.
- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

First wife of Holy Prophet S.A.W is Hazrat Khadija R.A

Second wife of Holy Prophet S.A.W is Hazrat Sawda Bint Zam'a R.A

Third wife of Holy Prophet S.A.W is Hazrat Ayesha R.A

Total number of wives of Holy Prophet S.A.W were 12

Names of Umhat ul Momeneen (R.A):

Hazrat Khadeja R.A

Hazrat Sauda R.A

Hazrat Ayesha R.A

Hazrat Hafsa R.A

Hazrat Zainab Binte Khazeema R.A

Hazrat Salmah R.A

Hazrat Zainab Binte Hajash R.A

Hazrat Umeh Habiba R.A

Hazrat Safiya R.A

Hazrat Memona R.A

Hazrat Maria Kibtiah R.A

Hazrat Javeriah R.A

Injil or Bible on Hazrat Isa (A.S)

Zabur on Hazrat Dawood (A.S)

Torah or Torat on Hazrat Musa (A.S)

Qur'an on Hazrat Muhammad S.A.W.W

Jung e Badar:

Leader of Kufar: Abu Jehal

Date: 2 Hijri on 17th Ramadan

Total Number of muslims: 313 (246 Ansar and 77 mahajir)

Total Number of Kuffar: 1000

Deaths of Kuffar: 70 died and 70 were made prisoners

Martyers of Muslims: 14 (6 Ansar and 8 Mahajir)

Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.

Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz

The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar :

Muhaj'jah

Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.

Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.

Jung e Uhad:

Date: 3 Hijri on 5th Shawwal

Total Number of Muslims: 1000

Total Number of Kuffar: 3000

Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad: 70

Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
- 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
- 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij
- 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
- 629, Battle of Muthah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
- 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij

Names of Kutub al-Sittah or Sihah al-Sittah:

Sahih Bukhari

Sahih Muslim

Al-Sunan Al-Sughra

Sunan Abu Dawood

Sunan al-Tirmidhi

Sunan ibn Maja

Ashra Mubashra are those Companions of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H), who were given Good News in their life that they will be awarded Heaven.

Name of Ashra Mubashra are

1. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
2. Hazrat Umer Farooq (R.A)
3. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
4. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
5. Hazrat Talha (R.A)
6. Hazrat Zubair ibn-e-Awam (R.A)

7. hazrat Abu Obaida ibn-al-Jarah (R.A)
8. Hazrat Abdul Rehman ibn-e-Auf (R.A)
9. Hazrat Saad ibn-e-Abi Waqas (R.A)
10. Hazrat Saeed ibn-e-Zaid (R.A)

Arkan-e-Islam:

Kalma, Namaz (Salat), Roza (Sawm), Zakat, Hajj

Holy Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.W had 3 sons and 4 daughters

Names of sons:

Hazrat Al-Qasim (mother Hazrat Khadija R.A)

Hazrat Abdullah (mother Hazrat Khadija R.A)

Hazrat Ibrahim (mother Hazrat Maria R.A)

All the three sons died in their childhood.

Hazrat Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah are buried in Jannat ul Moalla, Mecca
whereas Hazrat Ibrahim rests in peace at Jannat ul Baki, Madina tul Munawarah.

Names of daughters:

Hazrat Zainab R.A, she was his eldest daughter

Hazrat Ruqayah R.A

Hazrat Umme Kalsoom R.A

Hazrat Fatima R.A

PAKISTAN STUDIES:

PKISTAN'S NEIGHBOURS:

North-East: China

Border Length: 595km

East: India

Border Length: 2912km (Radcliffe Line)

West: Iran

Border Length: 909km

Northwest: Afghanistan

Border Length: 2250km

South: Arabian Sea

Coastline: 1046km

- . Pakistan won the cricket world cup in 1992
- . Pakistan won Olympic gold medal in Hockey for the first time in 1964
- . The tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir is in Lahore
- . The national flower of Pakistan is Jasmine
- . Which military alliance had Pakistan as its member? Answer: SEATO
- . The national animal of Pakistan Markhor
- . The national bird of Pakistan is Chakor
- . Baluchistan is 43% of total Pakistan
- . The Second largest city of Pakistan is Lahore
- . Pakistan's Official map was drawn by Mian Mahmood Alam Suhrawardy (1920-1999)
- . The national tree of Pakistan is Deodar
- . Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps
- . Sui is famous for natural gas

- . Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- . Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
- . The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- . Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
- . Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.

- . Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- . Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
- . Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.
- . Length of Durand Line is 2250km
- . Afghanistan's Wakhan District is a narrow strip of land that juts eastwards 350km between Tajikistan and Pakistan to touch the Chinese border.

- . Nehru Report date: August 1928
- . Wavell Plan (Simla COnference): 1945
- . Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
- . Simla Pact was singed on 3rd July, 1972.
- . The Scientific Society established at Ghazipur on 9th January, 1864 and later shifted to Aligarh when Sir Syed was transferred to Aligarh.
- . Lucknow Pact: December 1916
- . Lahore Resolution was presented by Maulvi A.K. Fazlul Huq in 1940
- . Sui gas field was discovered in the late 1952
- . Congress was founded upon the authority of British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume
- . Partition was Bengal was in 1905
- . Indus Waters Treaty was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960
- . All Pakistan Muslim League was formed on December 30th, 1906 in Dhaka
- . The headquarters of the All India Muslim League was established in Lucknow, and Sir Aga Khan was elected as its first president
- . Qaumi Taranah was written by Hafeez Jullundhri in 1952 and was composed by Ahmad G. Chagla in 1949.
- . It was officially adopted as Pakistan's national anthem in August 1954.
- . The Radcliffe Line was published on 17 August 1947
- . In 1945 who is the viceroy of India? Ans: Archibald Wavell
- . By the Government of India Act 1935, Sindh was seprated from Bombay
- . Power of 1962 ain? Answer: President
- . Indus River is the largest river in pakistan (3200 km)
- . Abdul Qadeer Khan is the creator of Atom Bomb of Pakistan
- . who acts as president in the absence of president? Answer: The Chairman Of Senate

- . Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on December 25, 1876 in Karachi and died on 11th September, 1948 (Aged 71) buried in Karachi
- . Allama Iqbal was born on 9 November 1877 in Sialkot and died on 21 April 1938 (aged 60) buried in Lahore
- . Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17th October 1817 in Delhi and died on 27 March 1898 (aged 80) buried in Aligarh
- . Liaquat Ali Khan was born on 1 October 1895 in Karnal, India (now Haryana) and died on 16

October 1951 (aged 56) buried in Karachi

(he was shot in Rawalpindi and has got the title of Shaheed-e-Millat)

. Fatima Jinnah was born on 30 July 1893 in Karachi and died on 9 July 1967 (aged 73) buried in Karachi

- . Sialkot is famous for sports goods
- . Karachi is known as the city of lights
- . Lahore is known as the city of gardens
- . Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan
- . Faisal Mosque is in Islamabad
- . The resort town of Ziarat is famous for its forests of which type of tree? Answer: Juniper
- . "Qissa Khawani Bazaar" is located in Peshawar
- . Wazirabad is internationally famous for its fine quality cutlery products
- . Quetta is known as the fruit basket of Pakistan
- . Hyderabad is known as the city of perfumes

- . Pakistan is located in tropic zone of South
- . Tirch Mir is the highest peak of Hindukush range
- . Height of K2 is 8611 m
- . Height of Nanga Parbat is 8126 m
- . Takht-e-Sulaiman is the height peak of Sulaiman Range
- . Jaccobabad is the hottest place in Pakistan
- . Ziarat is the coldest place in Pakistan
- . Pakistan comes at 34th number in world with respect to area
- . 205,444 is the total area of Punjab province in sq km
- . 140914 is the total area of Sindh in sq. km
- . 347192 is total area of Balochistan in sq. km
- . 700 km is the total length of coast line of Pakistan.
- . Balochistan has the longest coastline among all provinces of Pakistan
- . Total length of coastline of Sindh is 200 miles
- . Karachi is the largest seaport of Pakistan
- . Khojab is the longest tunnel in Pakistan
- . Jhelum is the origin of Lower Bari Doab canal
- . Chenab is the origin of Upper Bari Doat canal
- . 4 rivers flow in Sindh
- . 8 rivers flow in NWFP
- . 12 rivers flow in Balochistan
- . River Bolan flows in Balochistan
- . Hub river flows in Sindh
- . Tarbela Dam is built on river Indus

- . Mangla Dam is built on river Jehlam
- . Area of highest rainfall is Murree
- . Area of highest snowfall is Skardu
- . Total height of Tarbela Dam is 500 ft
- . Total length of Terbela Dam is 6000 ft
- . Origin of Jinnah Baraj is Sindh and it is located near Kalabagh
- . Thar is the largest desert of Pakistan
- . Sindh Sagar is between the rivers of Indus and Jehlam
- . Ganji Bar is located between Ravi and Sutluj
- . Chaj Doab is between the rivers Chenab and Jehlam
- . Rachna Doab is located between Ravi and Chenab
- . 8 Barrages are made on Indus River

- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chk)
- First Governor of State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First Lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First State to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.
- First Captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First Century Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of Armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First Daily Newspaper is Amroz 1947.
- First Lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First Museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak was Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov 26, 1964.
- First lady Major General in Pak was Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First constructed barrage of Pak is Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak was Ch Mohd Ali.

- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
 - Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
 - Designation of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
 - Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
 - Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
 - Smallest dam of Pak Warsak dam.
 - Largest fort of Pak "Rani Kot".
 - Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak
 - Largest Railway station is Lahore.
 - Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
 - Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
 - Shortest river is Ravi.
 - Smallest division is Karachi.
 - Largest division is Kalat.
 - Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
 - Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)
 - Minar-e-Pak is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
 - Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
 - Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
 - First census of Indo-Pak 1881.
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- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
 - Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
 - Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
 - Longest period of rule was of Zia.
 - Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
 - Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
 - Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
 - Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
 - Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
 - Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
 - Largest University is in Punjab University
 - Oldest university is in Punjab University
 - The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
 - Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
 - 2nd largest glacier of Pak is Batura.
 - Largest Island of Pak is Manora.
 - Smallest city is Jhelum.

- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
- First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd Sarwar Shaheed.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.

- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industrial unit is Pak Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Museum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated urdu newspaper is Jang, English is The News.
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
- Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
- Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
- Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
- First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.
- Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi.

- . Motto of Pakistan Army: Imaan, Taqwa or Jihad Fi-Sabilullah
- . Motto of Pakistan Navy: Himmah ka alam, moja pe qadam, Allah ka karam
- . Motto of Pakistan Air Force: Sehra aust kh drya aust teh-o-bala-o-furma aust
- . Motto of Quaid-e-Azam: Unity, Faith, Discipline (Itihad, Iman, Nazm)
- . Motto of Pakistan Rangers: Daim's Sahir'n "Ever Ready"

Nishan-e-Haider is the highest military gallantry award

Established 16 March 1957 (applied retrospectively from 14 August 1947)
First awarded 16 March 1957 – Indo-Pakistani War of 1947, Captain Muhammad Sarwar, Pakistan Army
Last awarded 15 July 1999 – Kargil War, Havildar Lalak Jan, Pakistan Army
Total awarded 10

Only ten Nishan-e-Haider medals have been awarded since Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947,
Nine to members of the Pakistan Army and one to a member of the Pakistan Air Force.

Below is the list of Nishan-e-Haider recipients.

1) Raja Muhammad Sarwar Shaheed Martyrdom: 27 July 1948	Captain	Date of
2) Tufail Mohammad Shaheed 1958	Major	Date of Martyrdom: 7 August
3) Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed 1965	Major	Date of Martyrdom: 10 September
4) Rashid Minhas Shaheed	Pilot Officer	Date of Martyrdom: 20 August 1971
5) Rana Shabbir Sharif Shaheed December 1971	Major	Date of Martyrdom: 6
6) Raja Muhammad Hussain Janjua Shaheed Sawar 10 December 1971		Date of Martyrdom:
7) Muhammad Akram Shaheed December 1971	Major	Date of Martyrdom: 5
8) Muhammad Mahfuz Shaheed December 1971	Lance Naik	Date of Martyrdom: 17
9) Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed	Captain	Date of Martyrdom: 7

July 1999

10) Lalak Jan Shaheed
1999

Havildar

Date of Martyrdom: 7 July

On 14 March 1949, the Defence Council of Azad Jammu and Kashmir adorned Naik Saif Ali Janjua Shaheed with Hilal-e-Kashmir (posthumous) and on 30 November 1995, the Government of Pakistan initiated the gazette notification to declare his Hilal-e-Kashmir equivalent to Nishan-e-Haide

- . First prime minister of Pakistan was Liaquat Ali Khan
- . Current prime minister of Pakistan is Nawaz Shareef

- . First Governor General of Pakistan was Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- . Last Governor General of Pakistan was Iskander Mirza

- . First Chief Of Army Staff was General Frank Messervy
- . Current Chief Of Army Staff is General Raheel Shareef

- . Muhammad Ayub Khan was the only Field Marshal in the history of Pakistan

- . Current DG ISPR is Major General Asim Saleem Bajwa

- . First Chief Of Air Staff was Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry-Keene
- . Current Chief Of Air Staff is Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman

- . First Chief Of Naval Staff was Rear-Admiral James Wilfred Jefford
- . Current Chief of Naval Staff is Admiral Muhammad Zakaullah

First CM of Punjab was Iftikhar Hussain Khan
Current CM of Punjab is Shahbaz Sharif
First CM of Sindh was Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah
Current CM of Sindh is Qaim Ali Shah
First CM of Balochistan was Nawab Ataullah Mengal
Current CM of Balochistan is Dr Amir Malik Baloch
First CM of KPK was Abdul Qayyum Khan
Current CM of KPK is Pervaiz Khattak

Governor of Balochistan is Muhammad Khan Achakzai
Governor of Sindh is Ishrat-ul-ibad
Governor of KPK is Mehtab Ahmed Khan Abbasi
Governor of Punjab is Malik Muhammad Rafique Rajwana

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:

World War I

Began: 28th July 1914

Ended: 11th November 1918

World War II

Began: 1st September 1939

Ended: 2nd September 1945

- . First battle of Panipat began in 1526
- . Second battle of Panipat began in 1556
- . Third battle of Panipat began in 1761

- . Height of Mount Everest is 8848m (Highest Mountain in the world)
- . Height of K2 is 8611m (2nd Highest Mountain in the World)
- . Height of Tirich Mir is 7708m (Highest Mountain of the Hindu Kush Range)

Thailand is called the land of white elephants

. River Nile is the largest river in the world, length 4258 miles or 6853 km

. Amazon River is the 2nd largest river in the world, length 4000 miles or 6437 km
Flows in Colombia, Peru and Brazil

. Yangtze is the 3rd largest river in the world and the longest river in Asia, length 3915 miles or 6300 km
Flows in China

. The tallest building of the world is Burj al khalifa.

Oceans (From Largest to Smallest):

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic

Indian Ocean

Southern Ocean

Arctic Ocean

CONTINENTS (by size)

#1 Asia - (44,579,000 sq km)

#2 Africa - (30,065,000 sq km)

#3 North America - (24,256,000 sq km)

#4 South America - (17,819,000 sq km)

#5 Antarctica - (13,209,000 sq km)

#6 Europe - (9,938,000 sq km)

#7 Australia/Oceania - (7,687,000 sq km)

CONTINENTS (by population)

- #1 Asia - (3,674,000,000)
- #2 Africa - (778,000,000)
- #3 Europe - (732,000,000)
- #4 North America - (483,000,000)
- #5 South America - (342,000,000)
- #6 Australia/Oceania - (31,000,000)
- #7 Antarctica - (0)

CONTINENTS (by the number of countries)

- #1 Africa - (53)
- #2 Europe - (46)
- #3 Asia - (44)
- #4 North America - (23)
- #5 Oceania - (14)
- #6 South America - (12)

Names of seven Asian Countries:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, China, Iran, Malaysia

Names of seven African Countries:

Zimbabwe, Sudan, South Africa, Morocco, Egypt, Kenya, Libya

Names of seven European Countries:

United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, Austria, Cyprus

Names of seven South American Countries:

Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay

Names of seven North American Countries:

United States, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, Canada, Panama

Names of seven Oceania Countries:

Australia, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia

Top 5 largest deserts by area:

- 1) Antarctica 14,000,000km²
- 2) Sahara 9,000,000km²
- 3) Arabian Desert 2,330,000km²
- 4) Gobi Desert 1,000,000km²
- 5) Kalahari Desert 900,000km²

Capitals and Currencies of some important countries: (MUST LEARN THEM)

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	CURRENCY
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Bhutan	Thimpu	Ngultrum
Brazil	Brasilia	Real
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar
Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso
China	Beijing	Yuan
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound
Finland	Helsinki	Euro
France	Paris	Euro
Germany	Berlin	Euro
Greece	Athens	Euro
Haiti	Port-Au-Prince	Gourde
Hungary	Budapest	Forint
India	New Delhi	Indian Rupee
Iran	Tehran	Rial
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel
Italy	Rome	Euro
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenya Shilling

North Korea	Pyongyang	Won
South Korea	Seoul	Won
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti Dinar
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese Pound
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringit
Malta	Valletta	Maltese Lira
Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican Peso
Myanmar (Burma)	Rangoon; Naypyidaw (administrative)	Kyat
Morocco	Rabat	Dirhim
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee
Netherlands	Amsterdam; The Hague (seat of government)	Euro
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian Krone
Oman	Muscat	Omani Rial
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani Rupee
Philippines	Manila	Peso
Qatar	Doha	Qatari Rial
Russia	Moscow	Ruble
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
South Africa	Cape Town	Rand
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Sri Lanka Rupee
Spain	Madrid	Euro
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Somoni
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish Lira
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Manat
Ukraine	Kyiv	Hryvna
UAE	Abu Dhabi	U.A.E Dirhim
UK	London	Pound Sterling
USA	Washington D.C.	Dollar
Yemen	Sanaa	Rial
Zimbabwe	Harare	Zimbabwean Dollar